

one, of the long campaign. The last news received of the operations in this region was contained in the afternoon report which dealt with yesterday's fighting. This stated that the Germans had been completely checked at Pontaine Madame, but that the attack at St. Hubert had not been decided. The French were holding their own.

In Alsace, the French are on the offensive and are attempting a stroke not dissimilar to that which the Germans attempted against the salient of Ypres in Flanders. Near the town of Hartmannswillerkopf, the French, on the night of about 2,000 feet, in a series of elevations dominating the highroads to Muehlenbach. As far as can be determined, the French hold the more important of these elevations and have continued to hold them in spite of tremendous attacks from the reinforced German army.

Success on the part of the French would enable them probably to quicken their march toward Muehlenbach. Defeat would temporarily halt the invasion in the northern part of Alsace. Near Cerny (called by the Germans Sennheim) the French are posted on a considerable hill which permits their artillery to command the district. The Germans attempted yesterday to take the hill by storm but were repulsed. To the south the French have advanced north of the Ansbach Bridge.

In the region between Alsace and the Argonne, the line of the Meuse, with St. Mihiel as the all important center of operations, the French won an advantage yesterday by destroying foot bridges in front of the fortifications, while their artillery drove the Germans from an artillery depot.

The Government report of to-night contains nothing more than the statement that the vital operations in the Argonne and in Alsace are without definite conclusion. It is as follows:

In the Argonne the fighting at Pontaine Madame and at St. Hubert continued throughout the entire night. All attacks of the enemy were repulsed. The fighting was resumed this morning and we have not yet received news of today's operations at this point. The fighting is continuing to-day at Hartmannswillerkopf.

The report of the afternoon, in addition to furnishing the latest available news regarding the operations at the eastern end of the front, stated that the Allies had continued their slow advance in Flanders at the position of Lombarzyde. Southward to Solomons the heavy guns roared continuously and with some advantage to the Allies, the Government asserts. Berry-au-Bac was again pounded by German artillery.

Artillery Duels Continue.
The afternoon communiqué follows:

The activity of the artillery in the infantry along almost the entire front was devoted to the repairing of the damage done to our earthworks by the very bad weather of the past few days.

In the region of Lombarzyde we progressed for a distance of 100 meters.

In the sectors of Ypres, Arras, Albert, Roye and Solomons there were artillery exchanges in the course of which we gained the advantage at several points. At Arras, the fighting was violently continued by the Germans. To the northwest of Beauséjour the enemy delivered an attack, which we repulsed.

In the Argonne we administered a complete check to the Germans at Pontaine Madame, as was set forth in our report last night. An attack of the enemy at a point near St. Hubert resulted in an infantry engagement which has not yet come to an end. According to the latest reports, we are holding all our positions.

On the Meuse: The fire of our artillery compelled the enemy to evacuate an ammunition depot, and inflicted serious damage on the foot bridges in front of St. Mihiel.

In Alsace: The infantry fighting in the region of Hartmannswillerkopf continues. We are in close contact with the enemy, and there has been no interruption to the fighting. Near Cerny, Hill No. 222 was attacked by the enemy, but without success. Further to the south we have made progress in the direction of Little Kahlberg, to the north and near the Asbach Bridge.

Le Matin prints a report from a correspondent at St. Omer that the Allies have occupied La Bassée, thirteen miles southwest of Lille. There was heavy fighting, the correspondent says, between Festubert and La Bassée last Wednesday afternoon, as a result of which the Germans were forced to evacuate La Bassée. The British troops bore the brunt of the German attack at Festubert and led the advance to La Bassée. The report lacks confirmation and is accepted with reserve.

There is another report that the Germans are moving troops in the neighborhood of La Bassée, planning to launch an attack against the allied line between Ypres and Courtrai.

AIRSHIP IN NORTH SEA.
Fishermen at Noordwijk Report Foundering of Craft.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Leyden says fishermen arriving at Noordwijk today reported that they had seen an airship, believed to be a Zeppelin, founder in the North Sea last night. Noordwijk is seven miles from Leyden. This may be one of the airships which was reported to have been seen off the English coast last night.

TAKES BIG GUNS TO ENGLAND.
16 Inch Cannon on Transylvania Made at Bethlehem Works.

Two 16 inch cannon left New York yesterday under consignment to Harland & Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders, on board the Cunard liner Transylvania for Liverpool. These cannon were said to be part of an order recently obtained in England by Charles M. Schwab and were made by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

A steel turret for a battleship was shipped with the big guns. Each of the guns measured fifty-three feet in length and the turret was five feet in diameter. The weight of each is seventy-three tons. It was said yesterday that the Transylvania would be escorted from Sandy Hook to Liverpool by the British cruiser that was lying off the Hook.

Among the 100 passengers on the Transylvania was Flight Lieutenant Spencer Grey, the British aviator who recently dropped bombs on Düsseldorf. Lieut. Grey is said to have been in this country placing orders for aeroplanes.

VATICAN PAPER DENIES CHARGE.
"Osservatore Romano" Says It Made No Campaign Against Belgium.

ROME, Jan. 23.—A denial is made by the Osservatore Romano, the official publication of the Vatican, of the charge by a Belgian Catholic paper now published in France that the papal paper was conducting a "shameful campaign against martyred Belgium." The Romano states that it has pursued a course of neutrality, publishing the official news from both sides.

The paper goes on to say that if the Belgian journalists to the suppression of despatches about the arrest of Cardinal Mercier this was done intentionally to falsify these despatches were known to be false.

COL. SEELY TO BE CHIEF WHIP.
Former War Minister Returns to London From Front.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times says that Col. Seely, former Secretary for War, has returned to London from the front and has received the offer of the post of Chief Whip to succeed the late Percy Hilditch. Col. Seely is expected to accept the post.

He resigned from the War Office at the time of the trouble at the Curragh Camp.

GERMANS CHECK RUSSIAN MARCH TOWARD THORN

Czar's Army, Meanwhile, Is Reported to Have Retaken Kielce.

KAISER RUSHES MORE TROOPS TO BUKOWINA

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—The report issued to-night by the Russian General Staff gives prominence to the operations in northwestern Poland, where Russian troops are about twenty miles from the Prussian frontier. There were engagements between small forces to-day on the forty mile front.

In Bukovina the Russians are holding the Carpathian passes, but are meeting a new attack from Austrian troops on the Transylvanian frontier. Elsewhere operations by infantry appear to be of minor importance. The Russians hold apparently impregnable positions in front of Warsaw and are leisurely developing campaigns in far distant fields. The text of the report was as follows:

On the right bank of the lower Vistula to-day our units in contact with the enemy had various small skirmishes at different points. In other sectors yesterday there was comparative quiet, but in some places there was the usual artillery and rifle fire, due to the customary attempts of the Germans to resume partial offensive efforts, attempts easily checked by our fire.

In Bukovina there has been a considerable Austrian concentration in the direction of the Soffernit passes. A hostile force amounting to a division of infantry attacked our front in the Kiribaba region on January 21 (Thursday), but was repulsed. Our troops were maintaining their position this morning. On January 21 we captured 200 prisoners in the course of the fighting.

There is a violent snowstorm in the Carpathian passes. The commander of our armies in the southwest states that it appears from the declarations of Hungarian prisoners that a Major of the Twenty-second Honved Regiment made the following speech to new recruits:

"When you get to Russia, you will find no quarter and no mercy to old men, women or children, or even to unborn babies."

REPORT KIELCE TAKEN.

Russian Forces in Southern Poland on Offensive.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The situation in eastern Europe appears to be undergoing one of those kaleidoscopic changes which, when the masses of the field and the enormous numbers of troops engaged are considered, produce amazing changes in the minds of military critics.

The reports of correspondents, supported by the time being by the communications of the Russian General Staff, reveal new offensive movements by the Russian army in the field of operations except western Galicia. Up to two weeks ago Russian armies were at a standstill and Warsaw seemed definitely in peril.

German military writers and publicists were exultant. Those who had carefully followed the tactics of the Grand Duke Nicholas, however, reminded themselves that the Russian commander in chief had never failed to perform a brilliant stroke when such a stroke was imperative. They awaited eagerly the next move on the part of the great Slav strategist.

That move was made as expected, and has so developed that the whole plan of German operations in Poland has been, it appears, materially altered. Operations with such secrecy that Petrograd was unaware of what was going on until the stroke was partly consummated, the Grand Duke concentrated in the region of Miawa a very large force, probably six army corps and two or three divisions of cavalry, and began a march toward Thorn, the base for all German operations in northwestern Poland and southern East Prussia. Rolling back German advance guards along the lower Vistula, the Russians advanced to within twenty-five miles of the Prussian frontier before serious resistance was encountered.

Despatches received to-night say that the resistance has stiffened and developed and that Russian cavalry has been checked by German infantry and light artillery at a point southeast of Kielce, which is twenty-three miles south of Thorn. Each side was hurrying its main forces to the skirmish line to-day and a heavy battle is raging. Petrograd and London military critics believe that the Russians are in sufficient force to repulse counter attacks and continue their steady march to Thorn.

A despatch to the Daily News says that the development of the Russian advance in this region is amazing, since military experts do not understand how the Czar's forces have been able to extend their lines so close to the German frontier without having met serious opposition previously. The menace to German territory from this northern force is declared to be the greatest that has been manifested since the battle of Poland.

The strategical result of the northern advance, in connection with the important advance in Bukovina to the border of the Carpathians, has halted German operations west of Warsaw more effectively than Russian troops in that region were able to do. As matters stand Marshal von Hindenburg has been required to detach considerable forces from the Bzura and the Rawa and to send them westward to strengthen lines of communication.

It is likely to be battered by the Russians in the north. He has found it expedient to surrender lines of trenches along these rivers which were taken after many weeks of costly effort. The campaign in the Grand Duke in northwestern Poland has resulted, therefore, in relieving the strain near Warsaw, while offering a very timely opportunity for a fresh invasion of German territory.

It is reported from Petrograd to-night that the movement in the north brought about a conference at Breslau of the German and Austrian General Staffs. At the conference it was decided, according to the report, to abandon the offensive in central Poland for the sake of the Russian advance from Bukovina and eastern Galicia. The new plan was brought about, Petrograd hears, by the failure of the Austrians to cope with the Russian advance. Germany was compelled to order large forces to Transylvania and Galicia.

It is reported in Petrograd that all railroad lines in Hungary which lead from Silesia to Bukovina and the Rumanian frontier have been closed to ordinary traffic and that the roads have been conserved for more than two weeks by troops loaded with German soldiers. The belief that Rumania is waiting to intervene only until Russia occupies a part of Transylvania is said to have been a spur to German activity.

In southwest Poland the Russians are reported to be on the offensive once more and to have retaken Kielce. The news is not confirmed officially, but is printed by Russian newspapers, which hear that Gen. Rozki, in a rapid advance from Radom, drove the Germans from Kielce and is preparing for a heavy demonstration against the Germans on the Pilzka.

PICTURESQUE FEATURE OF A MILITARY WEDDING IN ENGLAND



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood
THIS above picture shows Lieut. Kenneth Edmiston of the Tenthenth Alberta Dragoons and his bride, Miss Marion Allan, also a Canadian. The couple were engaged to be married before the war started. Lieut. Edmiston was ordered to the front the two weeks before he sailed from Canada, but planned departure prevented the wedding in Canada. When Lieut. Edmiston arrived with his company in England and found he would have to wait there for several months he sent for his fiancée. The wedding took place at Netheravon, Salisbury. The bride and the bridegroom are shown leaving the church and passing between two lines of members of the Lieutenant's company, who form a pathway covered by their crossed swords.

NEW ARGONNE POSITION CAPTURED BY GERMANS

French Attacks North of Chalons and Near Pont-a-Mousson Also Were Repulsed, Says Berlin Announcement—Advance in Poland Is Reported.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, by wireless to London.—The German general headquarters issued the following report this afternoon:

The enemy's airmen dropped bombs yesterday at Ghent and Zebruggen without success.

The enemy attacked our forces between Souain and Perthes, north of Chalons. Our fire broke up the attack and the enemy sought refuge again in the trenches.

The battle of Croix-des-Larmes, near Pont-a-Mousson, continues. North of Sennheim the French were driven back from a hill and 130 prisoners taken.

Northwest of Pont-a-Mousson two French attacks were repulsed with severe losses. In the engagement of January 21 in retaking the trenches we had lost two seven cannon and one machine gun.

Near Wisembach the Alpine forces of the enemy were repulsed and the enemy's fierce attack upon Hartmannswillerkopf failed to achieve any success.

There is nothing to report from East Prussia. An unimportant attack by the Russians at Prasnyss, Poland, was repulsed. The Russians have been driven out of Biezun and Gusk and forced to retreat from Szepiel-Gorny (on the lower Vistula) and Wloclawek. Our attacks in the Szaucha sector are progressing. In the vicinity of the Rawa, west of Stencin, a lively cannonade is proceeding.

EMPRESS IS HOPEFUL.
Voices Prayer That Honorable Peace May Come Soon.

The German press bureau in this city issued the following statement:

DEFENDS CABLE CENSORSHIP.
Ambassador Says British Are Not to Blame for Holdup and Delay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The British Embassy to-night made this statement: "As the result of complaints as to the non-arrival and delay of cables between the United States and Italy and Switzerland careful inquiries have been made by his Majesty's Government."

"Particulars regarding five special cases having been communicated by the United States Ambassador in London it was found on investigation that of these five messages four were passed by the British censors; the fifth, which was a repetition of a message despatched the previous day by the French cable, was held up by the British censors because they realized that if it had passed the French censors it would have reached its destination, whereas if the latter had held it up for reasons known to themselves it would be unwise to pass it."

"Investigation was also made into two out of several lists supplied by the Swiss Minister in London; of all the 97 messages it was ascertained after careful search that only 31 reached the British censors; 2 of these were passed and 11 were quite justifiably held up for various violations of the censorship regulations, e. g., inclusion of code words, omission of censor's name, &c."

"Lastly out of a large number of complaints made by the Italian Government in regard to special cables it was found that only 14 passed through the hands of the British censors and none of them had been held up."

"From the above facts it is clear that the British censors are in no way to blame for the delay and non-arrival of cable messages between the United States and Italy and Switzerland."

15,000 WOUNDED NOW IN ROME.
Many Quake Victims Housed in American Methodist Church.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Dr. Bertrand Tipler of Syracuse, N. Y., who is the pastor of the American Methodist Church here, has given a building under his supervision for the care of the wounded, who continue to arrive from the earthquake area. Sixty have been placed there and are being cared for by Mrs. Tipler.

The number of homeless wounded who are being treated in Rome is now 15,000. Among them is Mrs. Maria Irti, whose husband is in the United States. She was buried in the ruins for seven days before being found by rescuers. During her imprisonment she saw her seven children, who also were in the ruins, die one by one. Her trial has driven her mad.

Lieut. Edmiston arrived with his company in England and found he would have to wait there for several months he sent for his fiancée. The wedding took place at Netheravon, Salisbury. The bride and the bridegroom are shown leaving the church and passing between two lines of members of the Lieutenant's company, who form a pathway covered by their crossed swords.

MAY LET U. S. GET RUBBER.

England Will Require Guarantee Against Shipment to Her Enemies.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—According to the Times, a plan by which the export of rubber to the United States is to be permitted, will be completed within a few days.

The plan includes a guarantee to be required of American traders by which they will undertake not to export rubber from America except to Great Britain or her colonies, not to resell any imported rubber and not to sell any rubber goods to any country at war with Great Britain.

The American dealers also are expected to agree under the plan not to sell rubber or rubber goods to any person in the United States until they have assured themselves that he has no intention of exporting the goods to any European country except Great Britain and her allies, unless the goods are shipped first to England and there are licensed for reshipment.

ASK BRYAN TO SAVE ART.
Italians Appeal for Protection of Masterpieces in War Zone.

ROME, Jan. 23.—A communication has been sent to Secretary of State Bryan by a number of well known Italians urging that the United States Government take action for the preservation of works of art in the belligerent countries.

The promoters of the movement expect that it will be supported in other neutral countries, particularly in Switzerland and Spain.

WAR LOAN, \$670,000,000.
Austrians Subscribe \$433,000,000 of Dual Monarchy's Issue.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 23.—It is announced here officially that the war loan subscription amounts to \$670,000,000. Of this \$433,000,000 was subscribed by Austria and the rest came from Hungary.

DOUBT RUMANIAN ACTION.
Report of Mobilization Order Not Confirmed, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Jan. 23.—No official word has been received at the Rumanian Legation here which would confirm the reports according to which the Rumanian army has been ordered by a royal decree to mobilize.

If the information is correct the British Admiralty has apparently taken official cognizance of the bell, general in England, that the torpedoing of the merchantman Durward by Germany's first blow in the policy of "starving Britain out."

"Investigation was also made into two out of several lists supplied by the Swiss Minister in London; of all the 97 messages it was ascertained after careful search that only 31 reached the British censors; 2 of these were passed and 11 were quite justifiably held up for various violations of the censorship regulations, e. g., inclusion of code words, omission of censor's name, &c."

KAISER HAS SARTORIAL ALLIES.
Tailors in Session Plan Tentative Fashions for Men and Women.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent sends a despatch stating that a convention of German tailors is now in session at Frankfurt to decide upon new fashions for both men and women.

The German convention, the correspondent says, purports to set different fashions than those adopted by the Paris and London modistes and tailors.

BANKER ACCUSED AS SPY.
London Director Is Replaced by Thomas Nelson Page's Cousin.

ROME, Jan. 23.—George B. Page, director of the Commercial Bank here, who is a cousin of Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, has gone to London to replace the director of the bank there, who has been arrested there on suspicion of being a German spy.

HOLLAND WANTS ARMY READY.
Government Announces It Knows More Than the Public.

THE HAGUE, via London, Jan. 23.—The Government, in a message to the Second Chamber of the Netherlands States-General, to-day urged that enlistment in the territorial army be prolonged.

The message included this paragraph: "The position of our country demands to-day, as it did in August, that our entire military force should be available at all times. The Government naturally has information on this subject not known to the public."

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TURKS AND RUSSIANS BOTH CLAIM VICTORY

We Are Pursuing Enemy, Says Constantinople—We Are Winning, Says Petrograd.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—There is the usual distinct disagreement between the Russian and Turkish statements as to the fighting in the Caucasus.

The Turkish communiqué asserts that counter attacks have been made and that the main Russian force is retreating. The Russian statement, on the other hand, says the Russian offensive continues successfully.

The Turkish official communiqué says: "The Russian main forces, which failed in an attempt to encircle our left wing, have retreated before our counter attack. Our troops are now pursuing the enemy."

Speaking of the fighting in Arabia, in the region of the Persian Gulf, the Turkish announcement says: "On Thursday the British forces, assisted by three gunboats, attacked our troops near Kurna (located at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers), but were completely defeated and forced to retreat with severe losses, while our losses were insignificant."

A news statement, issued in Petrograd, is as follows: "On January 21 insignificant engagements took place on all sections of the line, the more important of which were in the Transcaucasian region, where our offensive continues successfully, in spite of obstinate resistance by the Turks. Near Aldus we captured a Turkish cannon."

A news agency despatch from Petrograd says: "In the Caucasus military movements are temporarily halted by the necessity of burying the Turkish dead, which are strewn in the mountains and valleys near Sari Kanish to such a degree that an epidemic is feared."

PORTE RELEASES GREEK.

Seventeen Turkish Officers Are Reported Executed.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A Greek officer who had been imprisoned at Constantinople for some time has been released by the Porte, according to despatches received here, thus relieving the situation between Turkey and Greece.

Reports from Russian sources say that serious mutiny in the Turkish army has been suppressed and that seventeen Turkish officers of prominence have been executed.

ENGLAND HURT OVER AMERICAN ATTITUDE

Expected Protest at German Acts, Says Alfred Noyes. Here on Lusitania.

MME. GROUTCH HAS PLEA

That 2,000,000 already have been killed or wounded in the countries engaged in the European war and that the total will be 20,000,000 if the war continues much longer was the opinion of Alfred Noyes, the poet, who arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania, together with Lloyd Osbourne, the author, who was the stepson of Henry Louis Stevenson.

Mr. Noyes, who will give a six months lecture course at Princeton University, said he believed this country should have made common protest against the German violation of international law and the rules of civilized warfare in Belgium.

"When we of England expected some word of this sort from your Government it was silent," said Mr. Noyes. "And the first official protest to be drawn from Washington was one against the British regulations of neutral commerce—a matter touching the pockets and not the hearts of Americans."

"It would be the most merciful thing to do for the Germans in the end if the United States would at all stages of the war ever character to Germany, although it might mean starvation for them for the time being. This terrible war must stop soon. Already 2,000,000 have been killed and wounded on all sides. If the war continues much longer this number will reach the appalling figure of 20,000,000."

Lloyd Osbourne said that President Wilson was being severely criticized in England because of his silence regarding the invasion of Belgium and the bombardment from the sea and air of defenseless English towns. He saw in the Davis case "a deliberate German plot to involve this country in diplomatic disagreement with England."

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who went to England six weeks ago to handle the sale of the Lusitania, returned yesterday with Willard D. Straight, also of the Morgan firm. In regard to the appointment of J. P. Morgan & Co. as commercial agents for the British Government in this country during the war, Mr. Davison said that the term "commercial agent" should be distinguished from financial agent or fiscal agent.

Mme. Shviko Grouitch, formerly Miss Mabel Gordon Dunlop of West Virginia, and now the wife of the Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs of Serbia, said that 700,000 women and children of Serbia, now in the concentration camps, would starve unless American aid reached them at once.

"There is no food in the country," she said. "The Austrians devastated the lands out of which they had been driven by the Serbians, and it could be criminal to send the women and children back into their former homes without food of anything to provide food."

What the Serbians needed most, she said, was farming implements and seeds. Mme. Grouitch is here to raise money for this purpose, and will lecture in private homes in New York. She raised \$100 from a ten minute lecture on the Lusitania.

JOFFRE DECORATED AGAIN.
Russia Adds to Military Orders Which Commander Wears.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Gen. Joffre received to-day the decoration of the Russian military Order of St. George. The presentation was made on behalf of the Czar by Gen.-Gen. Prince Felix Yussoupoff of Emperor Nicholas's suite.

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113 W. 38th St.	Greely 12090		697 Park Ave.	Bedford 12014	
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